

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING
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THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Day!

UNCLE SAM appears to have reached the breaking point with the Kaiser. President Wilson has made it plain that this country is not prepared again to accept fair words with nothing more behind them of good faith and intention than has marked the keeping of former promises and the living up to of previous pledges. This country has wearied long since of diplomatic hair-splitting that permitted illegal slaughter of American citizens to continue. It has become disheartened at having its desire for honorable peace taken advantage of to the destruction of its people. The administration has been patient far beyond the limit of the nation, and there will be nothing but applause for the final decision to demand now an end to the quibblings, the evasions, the deceptions, and the violation of pledges that have marked the submarine campaign through many months of blood.

Should war with Germany be the result of the final, firm stand of the President—and it would seem that President Wilson has now his back against the wall, where he must stand—the nation would enter upon its new path soberly and sorrowfully, but in determination.

Should war come—and it must come unless Germany wholly recedes—it will not necessarily mean the sending of a great army to Europe or the despatch of the fleet to take part in either blockade or battle. The enemies of Germany already in the field need neither men nor ships. They have more than enough of both to defeat the Central Powers, provided their deficiencies in supplies and munitions can be made up. America's part in the war, if she is to play a part, will be to shut off the supplies which are now reaching Germany through the neutral countries and to throw the tremendous resources of the country into the scale for the support of the Allies in the trenches.

The war has reached the point where "the last dollar" is commencing to count. America, as a participant in the war, would be able to furnish the money which would bring to an end the last hope remaining for Germany and her allies. Should the United States reach the point of a declaration of war, it would probably mean the early conclusion of the conflict. Germany would call for peace with a good grace, declaring the impossibility of facing a world in arms, while it is a certainty that the Allies will be as ready to consider peace terms which, under the circumstances, will be as they may desire to dictate.

The flare with Mexico need interfere in no wise with the prosecution of such warfare as America may best make against Germany. If forced into such a war, Mexico is incidental and may be used as a training field for the army, such as the United States now realizes it must have. Whatever actual fighting Americans will have to do can be done in Mexico, and it is daily becoming more apparent that we will have to invade and clean up that viper's nest, whatever Wilhelmstrasse may reply. There need be no question of withdrawal from Mexico because of the German situation. The few troops the United States has and can raise for immediate use will be enough to put Mexico in her place, but they would be lost in the crowd if they were ever taken to Europe.

Mexico is a side issue, which can be attended to without interfering in the least with the main development.

It is almost inconceivable that Germany will agree to the demands of the American note. It is wholly inconceivable that the Washington administration can accept less than a complete acquiescence in the terms laid down by the President and presented to congress yesterday.

The severance of diplomatic relations need not mean a declaration of war, but it is a practical certainty that such a declaration will come within a few days after the diplomatic break.

Preparedness Progress

THE story of congress for the past month is told largely in preparedness legislation. This it is largely at the present moment. This it will be chiefly for quite a month to come. The country will gradually realize, although it probably does not right now, that a great deal is being accomplished, at least as compared with existing conditions. Both houses have been proceeding as to the national defenses in the inverse order from the usual mention of these defenses. The first line, of course, is the Navy; the second the coast fortifications; the third the Army.

But the necessary authorizations for the Army has been first tackled. Three weeks ago the house enacted the Hay Bill, designated after the chairman of the house military affairs committee, Representative James Hay, of Virginia. This went to the senate. All after the enacting clause was stricken out and, for parliamentary reasons, among others, the Chamberlain Bill, named for the chairman of the senate military affairs committee—Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon—substituted in its stead. The senate, after long and rather stormy sessions, marked nevertheless by a cordial spirit of cooperation for a larger and more efficiently organized army, will shortly pass the Chamberlain Bill. Then the two measures will be thrown into conference, where the real Army Bill will be formulated and probably become known, when President Wilson has signed it, as the Hay-Chamberlain law.

This legislation for a more formidable third line of defense will be merely an authorization. After it will come the annual army appropriation budget, supplying the funds for carrying out the plans authorized. It will be well into the summer before this money is actually available but long before that and just as soon as the Hay-Chamberlain Act conference between the two military affairs committees is completed, all possible machinery of the war department and the general staff will be set in motion toward building up the new organization. One can now prophesy with tolerable accuracy that the regular army will be increased from its present authorized strength of about 120,000 to about 220,000 and this will be recruited, organized and drilled on plans formulated from the experiences of armies in the European war.

It seems equally certain that provisions will be made for training many thousands of young men, probably in the course of the next two or three years as many as 25,000 or 30,000, for officers. These will be drawn from the many military schools of the land, including the forty-eight, or more, so-called land grant, or agricultural colleges of which there are at least one in each of the forty-eight States of the Union. It also appears certain there will be three classes of reserves. The first and, perhaps, the most important will be reserves from the regularly enlisted forces. A regular, for example, while enlisted for a considerable term, probably six years, will be eligible, after one year on the recommendation of his commanding officer, can return to his home and usual occupation but liable for call to the colors when needed. Then, if the senate has its way, as it likely will have, another force of volunteer reserves, will be built up from the many civilians who have served in the training camps, the first of which was at Plattsburgh, in September. Several of these training camps were held for a month last autumn under the instruction of regular army officers and many more will be held during the coming summer and autumn months. After these two reserve classes will come the National Guards of the several States and Territories, which congress is now trying to federalize and which is expected to yield 300,000 fairly good soldiers, or thereabouts, in time of national emergency. In short, within a year or so, congress and the President expect to have forces of rising three-quarters of a million men, available for quick mobilization and the machinery for recruiting and organizing another million or two without very much delay. One important feature of this larger army enterprise will probably be to make every one of 56,000 postmasters in as many postoffices recruiting officers, with authority, on the approval of competent physicians, to enroll the prospective privates and provide them with transportation to the nearest training camp.

So much for the third line of defense, with providing which congress is now pretty well through. But the larger second line of defense is now being authorized in the Fortifications Bill, which has received comparatively little attention although, when better understood, it is likely to become a matter of intense popular satisfaction. The house is about to pass this excellently framed Fortifications Bill, the largest ever reported to congress in all the history of the American government, carrying a total of \$21,375,050 and authority to contract for \$12,500,000 more. There is a goodly industrial item in this, for practically all of it is for material, much of which will go to private manufacturing concerns. The funds for new armament, extend not only to the big seacoast guns but to the field artillery for the new army. These funds comprise \$2,700,000 for ammunition for mountain, field and siege cannon and authority to incur obligations for \$1,500,000 more; \$3,000,000 for ammunition for seacoast cannon and authority to contract for \$3,500,000 more; \$490,000 for ammunition for subcaliber guns, seacoast artillery, to be used in target practice and 1,700,000 for ammunition for seacoast artillery in "the insular possessions," meaning, chiefly Hawaii and the Philippines. Guns of larger caliber and longer range are to be provided for the more populous cities to meet the larger guns and more powerful armament on the latest dreadnaughts and similar provisions for increasing mine defenses, protection of guns, mobile coast artillery and so on. Projects in hand and now sure to be undertaken comprise the installation of twenty-two sixteen-inch guns, twenty-four twelve-inchers for long range fire and smaller calibers in due proportions. An impressive item, in that connection, is a total of 159 three-inch anti-aircraft guns for seacoast defenses, a number of which will be mounted in Oahu. The best ordnance experts at Washington agree that "the fortifications of the United States are not now excelled by those of any other nation." It is assured, that with the completion of the new undertakings, which will require three or four years, the United States will be as near impregnable as regards its second line of defense as money and the modern science of warfare can make it.

Why the unseemly siding with Police Officer Gray, under investigation for alleged grafting, by Sheriff Rose? The case is one where a sheriff with any regard for the decencies would keep strictly neutral, showing by his attitude that he desires only justice to be done. Of course, Rose isn't that kind of a sheriff, and perhaps, too, he has to do everything he can to get Gray off.

The federal grand jury adjourned at noon yesterday, without reporting, to nine o'clock next Monday morning. Judge Whitney yesterday denied the motion in the divorce case of John Kekaula against Rose Kekaula, under which John wanted the custody of the children transferred from Mrs. Kekaula to himself. Prof. Vaughan McCaughey will address the members of the Outdoor Circle and others interested on "Beautification of the American City" on Tuesday evening in the auditorium of the new Mission House. Guy N. Rothwell of the Spaulding Construction Company gave a very interesting talk on the construction of concrete wharves at the meeting of the Hawaiian Engineering Association, held last evening at the Library of Hawaii. Under the order to show cause in the divorce case of Robert Ahuna, a police officer, against Mrs. Addie Ahuna, Judge Stuart yesterday ordered: Bob to pay \$500 to Mrs. Addie, his lawyer, a balance of ten dollars owing on the fee in the case. This being Good Friday, Mansfield Camp No. 2, U. S. W. V., has postponed its dance until Easter Monday evening at eight o'clock. A bus will meet street cars at Kamehameha IV Road to bring Honolulu guests to the hall in Nohia street. Through the courtesy of Brig-Gen. John T. Winser, the people of Honolulu will have the pleasure of listening to a massed band concert on July Fourth by the entire strength of the military bands of the territory. This has been announced to the members of the chamber of commerce. Hereafter the secretary of the chamber of commerce will send printed copies of all important communications and matters for the consideration of the members to them for their information before they are taken up in meeting. A mimeograph has been purchased for the work and will be put to use. D. Howard Hitchcock will hold his spring exhibition of island views during the week, beginning next Monday, daily from nine o'clock in the morning to one o'clock in the afternoon, and from half-past seven o'clock at night to ten o'clock. The studio is located in the Collins Building, in King street near Fort.

BREVITIES

(From Wednesday Advertiser.) George K. Kekaula was admitted by Judge Ashford yesterday to practice in the district courts of the Territory.

The divorce suit of Mrs. Caroline Estrella Nalls against Samuel Willis Nalls, filed recently in the local circuit court, was discontinued yesterday.

The damage case of Henry Harvey Howard against the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, the plaintiff yesterday filed in the circuit court a demand for trial of the suit before a jury.

The federal trial jurors will answer roll call at ten o'clock next Monday morning. For trial on that day are the cases against Ralph Gonzales and James F. Field, charged with booze selling.

On the grounds of habitual intemperance and non-support, Judge Stuart yesterday granted a divorce to Emma Leo from Kamakookalani Leo, the latter being ordered to pay to his divorced wife alimony at the rate of twenty dollars a month and sixty dollars as a fee to her lawyer.

Showing receipts of \$289 and disbursements of \$256.80, the inventory stating that there is on hand property worth \$197.95, the Trust Trust Company yesterday filed its final accounts as executor of the estate of Sarah Davis, deceased. Judge Whitney will hear the matter on May 26.

Yesterday was clearance day in the federal court, the presiding judge, at the instance of the district attorney, ordering nolle prosequi to be entered in the cases against Mrs. Jane Doe Blair, charged with booze selling; Nicolas Bergano and Frederico Capistano, statutory; Joseph Barker and Ah See, opium, the latter being on his death bed, it was stated in court.

(From Thursday Advertiser.) Governor Pinkham yesterday approved the charter of the People's bank of Hilo.

Growing out of a collision with an automobile, John Vieira yesterday brought suit in the circuit court against T. M. Kon for \$500 damages.

William Smith filed suit in the circuit court yesterday against John S. Walker, defendant, and Richard Ivers and others, garnishees, for an alleged debt of \$202.10.

Without bond, Mrs. Lokalia Kaona was appointed by Judge Whitney yesterday as administratrix of the estate of D. Kaona, deceased. The estate consists of \$150 death benefit due from the Hui Poala.

Members of the board of harbor commissioners met at the Capitol yesterday afternoon for a business routine session. Many letters were read and the questions raised disposed of, and action was taken on pending bills.

A petition for registered title to land in the Ahupua'a of Omoapio, Maui, containing 760 acres and assessed for \$10,000, was filed in Judge Whitney's land court yesterday by Frank G. Correa of Wailuku, Maui, through his lawyer, D. H. Case, former county attorney of Maui.

Oscar Norman, charged with trafficking in opium, and John McCann with drugs, both not guilty in the federal court yesterday and their cases were placed in the calendar for trial at future dates. Yee Mun Wai, charged with trafficking in opium, had his plea go over for a while.

A special venire of six names was drawn in the federal court yesterday, to bring up to the maximum the required number of grand jurors. Those drawn were Rudolph Behrens and Floyd H. Koonce of Honolulu, who will answer roll call at ten o'clock this morning, and Otto W. Rose and Leopold F. Sternemann of Hilo and Henry Anderson Jr., of Hanalei, and Dan Lyons of Wahiawa, Kauai, who have been excused until further notice.

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PERSONALS

(From Wednesday Advertiser.) Robert Arthur Robbins of Lowers & Cooke filed in the office of the federal clerk yesterday an application for a passport. He expects to leave Honolulu in the Niagara on April 28 for Vancouver, British Columbia, on a visit to his parents.

A dinner to welcome the arrival in their midst of Keji Yamada, the celebrated billiardist who arrived in the Mauna yesterday from the mainland, will be given by Japanese admirers of his countrymen at the Mochizuki Club, Waikiki, at six o'clock next Saturday evening. Several hundred Japanese will attend the festivity.

Mrs. Harrison, mother of Attorney C. S. Franklin and sister-in-law of Malcolm A. Franklin, port collector, was the guest of honor at a dinner party given on Monday night by Judge and Mrs. Clarence W. Ashford at their home. Covers were laid for ten, those present, besides the guest of honor and her host and hostess, being Admiral and Mrs. Bonsh, Miss Geraldine Bonsh, Malcolm A. Franklin, C. S. Franklin, Miss Margaret K. Ashford and Huon K. Ashford.

Cards have been received in Honolulu announcing the wedding on March 22 at Alhambra, California, the home of the bride, of Miss Mildred Douglas Carr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Albert Carr, to Ray Cover Maple. The first young couple will be "at home" after the first of June in Glasford, Illinois. Mr. Maple is well known here, having visited Honolulu on two previous occasions as a member of the Stanford University baseball team.

(From Thursday Advertiser.) R. H. Worrall has returned from Kauai after an absence of six months. Dr. J. R. Raymond of the Uluapala, Maui, is leaving for the Matsonia of May 3 for the mainland. He expects to return some time in July.

Thomas Beck of the Honolulu Planning Mill, who just underwent an operation for appendicitis at The Queen's Hospital, is reported to be doing nicely. S. W. Tany, sanitary engineer of the board of health, will leave in the Mauna Kea on Saturday for Hilo, where he will remain a week on official business.

A. M. Brown, city attorney, is expected to return to his office on May 1. He has been in Maui recuperating from the effects of a recent operation for appendicitis.

Representatives William Williamson and Charles H. Brown, James A. Wilder, Donald S. Bowman and A. S. Gremett were among island folk who left in the Wilhelmina yesterday for San Francisco.

Edward Woodward, secretary to Mayor Lane, will spend the week end on the windward side of the island with his family. He will put in the time fishing and swimming, in both of which sports he is very proficient.

Joseph H. Gray, who arrived in the Sierra last Monday from the Coast, is the new city editor of the Star-Bulletin. This is not his first visit to Honolulu, as he has been several years ago. Mrs. Gray is from Arizona. He was at one time editor of the Biabe Review, which he left to become secretary of the Biabe Commercial Club.

Among Honoluluans who left in the Wilhelmina for the mainland yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cockburn and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Halpern and son, Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. B. von Damm, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Spitzer and Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Drake and child.

(From Friday Advertiser.) William W. Williamson, representative to the last legislature and at present in the stock brokerage business at Merchant street, has not left the city. It was a namesake of the who departed in the Wilhelmina for the mainland.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds M. McGrew of 2729 Nuuanu avenue welcomed yesterday a little baby girl, who arrived at three o'clock in the morning. Mrs. McGrew was Miss Margaret Restarick, daughter of Bishop and Mrs. Restarick. The new arrival is the third grandchild of Bishop and Mrs. Restarick.

KAALAWAI LOTS

BRING GOOD PRICES

Three real estate deals, comprising transfers of property aggregating some \$60,000 in value, as reported by the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company, the negotiations having been made through F. E. Steere, the manager of the real estate department of the company. One of these sales is of the Cecil Brown property at Kaalawai, which brought in the neighborhood of \$20,000. The property has been divided, one-third being purchased by Mrs. John Lucas and the remaining two-thirds by Mrs. Rebecca Hart.

Another sale is that of the Bartlett property, also at Kaalawai, while the third property consists of certain downtown lots. The names of the purchasers of these lots and properties have not as yet been disclosed.

FALLING BAG OF SUGAR PARALYZES STEVEDORE

John Lono, a stevedore, was struck by a bag of sugar while loading the steamer Mauna at Pier 10 yesterday, and was taken to the emergency hospital in a critical condition. After receiving first aid he was taken to the Queen's Hospital. Lono was struck on the right shoulder by a falling bag of sugar. The force of the blow knocked him down, injuring his spine and partly paralyzing his legs and arms.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure blind, bleeding, itching or protruding PILES in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

AMERICAN BANKERS

SEEK WORLD TRADE

In Capitals of Europe

LONDON, March 30.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Several big banking firms of America, including J. P. Morgan and Company, the National City Bank and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, have well advanced their arrangements to capture their share of the financial business of the world heretofore monopolized by London and Paris. They have all largely increased their staffs in the European capitals and almost every steamer from London brings American banking experts, who are to report to New York on the conditions in various countries.

Care For Exchange

Among the later arrivals was Mr. Joseph T. Conby, a foreign exchange manager of the National City Bank, who has gone to Madrid with a staff of four men to look into the situation in Spain. The question of exchange will first occupy their attention, it being the wish of the New York bankers to maintain as far as possible a favorable rate of exchange between London and the various centers.

The London manager of a New York financial house explained that this wish was due to the fact that the larger American firms are convinced that London will remain geographically the financial center and that as heretofore most of the big operations will be carried out here, but that American money will be required to successfully handle them. For example, should a South American state require money the loan will be floated in London or Paris, but the bidders will be Americans, who, having most of the spare money, will be in a position to compete with those European firms which before the war had a monopoly of the business.

Capturing Commerce

The American banks will also largely handle the business of American manufacturing concerns, which have factories in England and which, since the outbreak of war, have been successful in capturing much of the trade formerly done by European manufacturers. One American musical instrument company which has a large factory in England and is enlarging it, has already secured a big portion of the foreign trade of German companies, and is shipping pianos to all parts of the world. Cheaper labor and better means of distribution enables this company to handle its foreign business more advantageously from London than from America.

Lumber To Islands

Thirteen dollars a thousand feet is the rate for lumber from Gray's Harbor, Columbia river and Puget Sound to the Hawaiian Islands. This quotation is in the latest weekly freight circular of the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast received here dated April 8.

One schooner is under charter for twelve dollars next voyage, a dollar less than this quotation, but she will receive fifteen dollars for voyage after next, which indicates that still further increases in general quoted rates may be expected within a few months. A twelve-dollar rate was put into effect March 25. That was only three weeks after a ten-dollar rate was made. The increase of March 4 was the first since December 1, when nine dollars and fifty cents was declared.

Six Dollars Last Year

On April 3, 1915, the rate was six dollars; it went to seven dollars May 1; to nine dollars August 28; dropped back to eight dollars and fifty cents October 2; and climbed again to nine dollars November 13.

Even at the great rates difficulty is met at fixing vessels for the islands, for other voyages also are attractive.

All Australian ports are 120 shillings, roughly thirty dollars, except Melbourne and Adelaide, now 130 shillings, by the April 8 circular. Chile ports are 110 shillings; South Africa is up to 200. March 25 rates were 110 and 120 shillings for Australia; 100 for Chile and 200 for South Africa. August 20, 1915, showed ninety and 100-105 to Australia; eighty-five to Chile, and 180 to South Africa.

Some recent fixtures are: March 11 report, schooner Alpena, now bound for Port Allen from New York, cargo coal, lump sum of \$43,000 for Manila, will return; schooner Columbia \$30,000, same voyage; steamer Jim Butler, twelve-month time charter, coasting, \$225 a day.

Must Pay Big Rates

Besides the greatly-increased cost of lumber that comes to the islands in chartered vessels, these rates have another significance.

It will be difficult to fix windjammers for transporting pine to the Coast, at any reasonable rate. Take, for example, the case of a schooner that is receiving thirteen dollars a thousand feet for lumber. A single voyage brings her \$13,000, if she carries 1,000,000 feet. To attract her to the pine trade, for Seattle delivery, steamer rates of three dollars and twenty-five cents a ton, perhaps, would probably would have to be offered, even then the receipts for the voyage would be only one-third or one-fourth of what she would receive for lumber.

A recent proffer to a schooner was for two dollars a ton for canned pine, Seattle delivery. It was refused and she sailed in ballast.

Delivery at San Francisco hardly is to be thought of. Going to that port would necessitate another voyage to the North Coast for lumber, and the delay would not be worth the candle. Even discharge at Seattle is not attractive, for few windjammers load lumber there.

Perhaps They Can't Wait

Still another reason is that vessels are being chartered on close calculations for former voyages, and sometimes they cannot delay for other cargoes. Much the same conditions probably will operate against chartering of windjammers for sugar, and there is the added disadvantage that many would not be fitted for sugar-carrying without caulking and boarding the hull inside. Steamers eligible for coastwise trade are not in the same category as sail, however.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN

During the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all dealers. Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

CAPT. CURTIS TO

SUCCEED MADSEN

Latter Will Be Pilot Instead of Lorenzen; Effective May 1

Capt. W. N. Curtis, mate of the Inter-Island steamer Hamakua, will succeed Capt. M. A. Madsen, assistant harbormaster, May 1, Charles R. Farber, chairman of the harbor commissioners, said yesterday.

Captain Curtis' appointment has been approved by the board, and it is merely necessary for him to qualify in having the proper license. Captain Madsen will become territorial pilot, succeeding Capt. John C. Lorenzen, retired. This change also is effective May 1. Until that time Captain Lorenzen will continue in territorial employ, although he has not been on active duty since the grounding of the steamer Mauna last month.

Captain Curtis entered the employ of the Inter-Island last December. He had been at Hilo before going on the Hamakua. Prior to coming to the islands he had been master of some of the largest windjammers calling here and of oil tankers.

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Lumber To Islands From North Coast Jumps Still Higher

April 8 Quotation Is Thirteen Dollars a Thousand Feet; Australia Up

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